# W. MOSES & & SONS,

F st., cor. 11th Mattress Pactory, 1st and D Furniture Factory, 12th and B. Storage, 22d and M

## For Porch and Lawn.

You will not see as good a showing of summer goods anywhere else in this part of the country as you will find here. All that makes for summer comfort may be selected from our line. You will pay nothing extra for styles which you will not find elsewhere—nothing extra for superiority in both quality and designsnothing extra for the guarantee that means something.

Porch and Cottage Suites (Rockers, Arm Chairs and Divans), covered in grass cloth and Persian stripe, in maple and darker woods.

you

looking

bargain?

right time.

day night.

If you are you will applaud

our efforts in bringing you a

summer bargain just at the

Trousers

to-order,

\$3.66.

Worth \$5 and \$6.

\*Mertz and Mertz,

Tailors.

906 and 908 F Street.

for preserving that to flavor preserving will be successful if you 'phone 508 or drop us a postal ordering the Brandy required.

Brandy, 75c. qt.-\$2.50 gal.

TO=KALON Wine Co., 614 14th St.

"Eat to live"

proven to be!

jy4-t.th,s-40

-and while you are eating be

sure you eat only pure nutritious

bread-such as CORBY'S

"MOTHER'S BREAD" has

Good livers all over the city order this bread of their grocers. Why not order some yourself? All grocers sell MOTHER'S BREAD-refuse substitutes.

Go to Siccardi's

FOR BARGAINS IN HUMAN HAIR.

Hair Switches at Great Bargains.

\$3.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50. \$5.00 Switches reduced to \$2.50. \$8.00 Switches reduced to \$5.00. Gray and White Hair reduced in same proportion

Mme. Siccardi,

711 11th st., next to Palais Royal.

Private rooms for hairdressing, shampooing and lyeing.

sel3-16tf

to \$2.50.

C. Auerbach, 7th & H.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.

are pronounced by the best

people of Washington supe-

rior in style, finish and tex-

ture to anything we've ever

shown in the 27 years

we've been in business. 50c.

Our Bathing Suits

Made by Corby Bros., 2335 Brightwood ave, 'Phone 1440;

Brandy

Sale positively closes Fri-

for a

The famous Old Hickory and Rustic Furniture from the Kentucky

Porch and Cottage Rockers, built for comfort, in endless variety.

### Summer Cushions.

Several hundred elegant felt-filled Ruffled Pillows, 18 inches square, in Art Denims, Cretonnes, Denims and Fancy Tickings, made up from short lengths and remnants at our mattress factory--at much

below cost of materials ..... 35C. AND 40C. In Silkoline, 24 cents and 30 cents. W. B. MOSES & SONS.

Many housekeepers would find the summer cooking hard work and detrimental to their health if it were not for a Gas \ Cooking Stove. Do the cooking the easiest, most comfortable and cheapest way by buying one of these stoves. Big assortment of Gas Cooking Stoves and Ranges here at extremely low prices. See our assortment. Gas Appliance Exchange, ( 1424 New York Avenue.

Great Reduction in Hair Goods.

Switches. \$2.50-formerly \$5.00.
Switches. \$6.00-formerly \$10.50.
Gray Switches. \$3.00-formerly \$5.00.
Gray Switches. \$4.50-formerly \$6.50.
First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooring, etc. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty.
Imperfal Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair.
Natural color \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S, 720 Seventh St. N.W.

## LUXURIOUS

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.

The most modern Trunks-lux urloas in the convenient srangement of ments. Suit Cases and Bags of the "swell-est" shapes and leathers—a showing here easy to blck from.

OUR LEADER-GOOD 32-IN. TRUNK, \$4. LUTZ & CO., 497 Pa. Av.

Established 1823.

# WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,

## She Knows

-that is to say-every housekeeper knows that July is the greatest bargain month in the whole year. Prices have touched \$ bottom in every department of : our stock. Hundreds of ar- 1 ticles have dropped to less than ‡ actual COST-and on

## CREDIT

We are cleaning house with a vengeance. Mattings, Re- I frigerators, Baby Carriages, I Parlor and Bed Room Furni-I ture—all are now reduced to I the lowest point. Now is the I time when the shrewd housekeeper BUYS. Credit is as free to as ever. No notes—no interest.

## Grogan's

Mammoth Credit House. ‡817-819-821**-**823 7th St.,‡ BET. H AND I STS. N. W.

It prevents bables from becoming cross and fretful on account of the heat. Cures red. itching skin-chafing-and prickly heat.

Keeps the skin seft, smooth and cool. Plain and perfumed. ONLY 10c. CAN.

Evans' Drug Store, Wholesale and

COMPOUND PEOPLE

Burchell's Spring Leaf Tea

stands for high quality and

finest flavor. N. W. BURCHELL, 1325 F Street.



General Wright's Aid in Defense of the City in '64.

INTERESTING EVENT OF CIVIL WAR

Confederate General Early's Raid and Subsequent Retreat.

HIS REPORT TO GEN. LEE

The death of General H. G. Wright in this city Sunday recalls one of the most interesting incidents of the civil war, Early's attempted raid on Washington. General Wright commanded the 6th Corps, and after Lee had been driven back into Virginia from Gettysburg this corps was lying on the left of the federal line near Petersburg, Virginia. When news of Early's movement en Washington was obtained, General Wright was directed to bring his men up for its defense. His third division had already embarked for Baltimore, and with his first and second divisions he left City Point July 10, 1864, for this city.

After driving Sigel's force to Maryland Heights, Early moved, the 8th of July, around Sigel's force through to Frederick, entering that city the morning of the 9th. Early found General Wallace at Monocacy junction, and attacked him that afternoon. Wallace was driven back, and retreated to Baltimore, according to Early. The morn-ing of the next day the confederate coming of the next day the confederate com-mander moved toward Washington, taking the route by Rockville, and then turning to the left to reach the 7th street pike. The weather was extremely hot, but thirty miles were covered by the confederates, and the morning of the 11th of July he re-sumed his advance on the national capital. Reaching the vicinity of the fortification to the northward of the city Early found his men almost completely exhausted behis men almost completely exhausted be-cause of the intense heat. Skirmishers were thrown out by him, and he states he found the fortifications to be very strong and con-structed very scientifically.

Early's Report to Lee.

These fortifications, reported General Early to Lee, consisted of a circle of inclosed forts, connected by breastworks, with ditches, palisades, and abattis in front, and every approach swept by a cross-fire of artillery, including some heavy guns. General Early explained to General Lee that he determined at first to make an as-sault, but that before it could be made it became apparent to him that the Union forces had been strongly reinforced. Early also reported to Lee that he knew that the also reported to Lee that he knew that the 6th Corps had arrived on the scene from Grant's army. After a consultation with his division commanders, Early stated that he became satisfied that the proposed assault, even if successful, would require the sacrifice of his whole force before the victory could be made available, and, if unsuccessful, would necessarily have resulted in the loss of his whole force.

Early states that he therefore reluctantly determined to retire, and, as it was evident

Early states that he therefore reluctantly determined to retire, and, as it was evident to him that preparations were being made to cut off his retreat and that troops were gathering around him, making it difficult for him to obtain supplies, he determined to retire across the Potomac to a point near Leesburg, Va., before it became too late. Gen. Early explained to Lee that he was led to this determination by the conviction that the loss of his force would have had such a depressing effect upon the have had such a depressing effect upon the confederacy and would have so encouraged the Union forces as to amount to a very sprious, if not fatal, disaster to the confederacy course.

The Confederate Strength.

The confederate commander stated that his force of infantry did not exceed 10,000 men, as Breckinridge's infantry, though nominally much larger, really did not excsed 2,500 muskets. A considerable part of his cavalry had proved to be wholly in-efficient, he stated, and, in view of the ef-forts of the federal forces to reinforce the body opposing him, he says, if he had met with disaster he could not have escaped. And, on the other hand, if he had succeeded in the assault he believed his force would have been so crippled that he could not have continued the operations so necessary in an expedition like his.

erefore, after threatening the city all of the 12th of July, Early retired after nightfall and moved to Leesburg. Late in the afternoon of that day, according to Early's claim, the federals advanced in line of battle against his skirmishers of Rhodes division, and that the latter, being reinforced, repulsed the federal forces three times. Early also claimed that his forces caused an immense amount of damage to the federals, taking off over 1,000 horses. He says that \$220,000 in money was levied and collected in Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., the money levied and collected being northern money. He wrete Lee that he was sorry he did not succeed in capturing Washington and releasing the confederate. Washington and releasing the confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., but the latter, he explained, was impracticable after he determined to retire from before Washington. He truly says there was in-tense excitement and alarm in Washington and Baltimore and all over the north, but claims that his force was very greatly exaggerated, it being reported, he says, that Lee was in command, having left Beauregard at Petersburg. "Washington," he reported to Lee, "can never be taken by our troops unless surprised without a force to defend it."

Gen. Meigs' Version.

In a report made by the late Gen. M. C. Meigs, who, at the time of Early's raid on Washington, commanded the provisional division of the defense of the city, it appears that he, after consultation with the Secretary of War, July 9, directed the cierks of the quartermaster general's office and the clerks and workmen employed by the officers of the quartermaster's depart-ment to be organized and armed. The next day, Sunday, July 10, arms were procured from the arsenal and distributed that day, and the next. It is believed that Gen. Meigs offered a force of about 3,000 of the degree of the city.

The first and second divisions of the 6th course of the first and second divisions of the 6th city.

Corps reached Washington by boat at noon, July 11, and the day following, and Gen. July 11, and the day following, and Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division, said that upon his arrival in Washington July 11 he was directed by Gen. Wright to move toward

Chain bridge.

Driving Picket Line. While marching up Pennsylvania avenue he was halted and informed that the enemy was then driving in the federal picket line and seriously threatening Fort Stevens, on 7th street road. He, therefore, at once marched up 11th street, and while on the way to Fort Stevens was passed by Gen. Wright, who instructed him to mass near Crystal Spring, where he arrived about 4 o'clock that afternoon. An hour later, said Gen. Wheaton, the force outside of Fort Stevens, consisting of a portion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, War Department clerks eran Reserve Corps, War Department cleans and citizen volunteers, were driven in toward the fort by a portion of Early's forces. He moved 500 of his men out to referees, the line held in the afternoon, which cover the line held in the afternoon, which was successfully accomplished before 7

was successfully accomplished before 7 o'clock that evening.

Skirmishing, he stated, continued through the night and day following. At 5 o'clock of July 12 Gen. Wheaton was ordered to drive in the enemy's skirmish line and to occupy, if successful, two strong wooded hills in his front, the possession of which gave the confederate forces great advantage of position near the federal intrenched line. The movement was successfully made, although the confederates were found to be though the confederates were found to be much stronger than had been supposed, and made desperate resistance. The whole at-tack, said Gen. Wheaton, was as gallant as it was successful, the troops never evincing more energy and determination, and the

losses were very severe.

The last shot was fired about 10 o'clock that evening, the remainder of the night being eccupied in strengthening the fed-eral position, burying the dead, caring for the wounded and relieving the skirmish line, which had been for two days in front constantly under fire. All this was accom-plished about 4 o'clock the following morn-ing.

Gen. McCook's Figures. In a report made by Gen. A. McD. Mc-Cook, commanding the northern defenses,

the strength of the confederate forces threatening Washington was placed at 80,000, while the strength of the federal forces was estimated to be 7,886, and it is stated was estimated to be 7,886, and it is stated that the federal forces had no artillery except the guns in the forts around the city. The 7,886 men composing the federal forces were made up as follows: Provisional brigade, Col. Price, 2,800; 2d District Regiment, Col. Alexander, 550; 12th Veteran Reserve, Col. Farnsworth, 550; quartermaster's employes, 1,800; detachment of 7th Michigan Cavairy, Major Darling, 450, the force being stationed from the right of Fort Stevens to Fort Totten. From Fort Stevens' left to Fort De Russey troops of Gen. Wright and Gen. McCook were inter-Stevens' left to Fort De Russey troops of Gen. Wright and Gen. McCook were intermixed, as follows: 2d Vermont, 232; 3d Vermont, 272; 147th Ohio, 100 days' men, 465; 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, 350; 157th Ohio, 184. Between Forts Stevens and Slocum, Battery L, 1st Ohio Battery, two guns, 121, and between Forts Stevens and De Russey, section ist Maine Battery, two guns, 112.

At dawn of the 13th of July McCook reports that none of the confederates could

of confederates killed and wounded, he thinks they were no less than the loss on the federal side, which was 250 killed and wounded.

In making acknowledgment of the services rendered by the officers and men under him, Gen. McCook said his thanks were due Gen. Wright for his earnest co-operation in every duty, and to Gen. Meigs for his willing and untiring discharge of duty. "I regret," he wrote officially a few days later, "that I cannot at this distant point recall the names of the commanders of detachments who reported to me, but I may tachments who reported to me, but I may hazard the remark that there never was before a command so heterogeneous, yet so orderly. The hale and hearty soldier, the invalid, the convalescent, the wounded and the quartermaster's employes, side by side, each working with a singleness of purpose and willing to discharge any duty imposed upon him."

General Robert E. Lee thus explained the purpose of Early's movement upon the

purpose of Early's movement upon the national capital in a letter he wrote July 19, 1864, to the Secretary of War of the "Finding that it would be necessary to detach some troops to repel the force under General Hunter, which was threatening Lynchburg, I resolved to send one that would be adequate to accomplish that purwould be adequate to accomplish that purpose effectually, and, if possible, strike a decisive blow. At the same time General Early was instructed, if his success justified it, and the enemy retreated down the valley, to pursue him, and, if opportunity offered, to follow him into Maryland.

Purpose of the Raid.

might be secured. In addition to these con-siderations, there were other collateral re-sults, such as obtaining military stores and supplies, that were deemed of sufficient im-portance to warrant the attempt."

The President Has Implicit Confi dence in Gen. Otis.

General Harrison Gray Otis, who called on the President, yesterday, went driving with the President in the afternoon. He dined with the President later, Adjutant

President General Otis said:

specially important about it. We discussed pretty thoroughly the situation in the Philppines and in a reminiscent way talked of incidents in the war of thirty years ago, in which we both had a part. Beyond that there is little to be said. I may say that the President is quite satisfied with affairs in the Philippines, as they are being conducted by Major General Otis. He has implicit confidence in General Otis, and that confidence is not misplaced. General Otis, who, by the way, is not a relative of mine, is, in all respects, an admirable and efficient officer. He combines all the excellent qualities of the lawyer, the diplomat and the soldier, and I haven't a doubt that

tinued General Otis, "to put down the in-surrection in those islands. His mind is made up on that point, Arrangements have made up on that point, Arrangements have been perfected to furnish Major General Otis with all the men he may need to bring the rebellion to a successful issue. The volunteers, who have distinguished themselves as soldiers have seldom done, are being brought home as rapidly as possible. They fought brilliantly long after the contract for their services had expired, but they fought willingly and without a single complaint, as noble men always fight." gle complaint, as noble men always fight."
General Otis was asked whether his conference with the President had any refer-

is absolutely no foundation for the story." General Otis will remain here several days, and will then go east before return-

that the rainy season ended about the 1st of October, inasmuch as statistics show plainly enough that it usually extends to the 1st of December.

"From the middle of June to the 1st of December," said Gen. Otis. "the whole Is and of Luzon, even the hill tops, is practically one great bog. On the 1st of December, last year, the 1st Nebraska Regiment was sent to McLeod's Hill. It had rained the day before and that day, and the ground was so marshy the men did not think they would live to get away from

mane, more economical and result in less loss and hardship to the American soldiers to make a vigorous campaign with a large

force.

"The principal rebels are the Tagals.
When they have been subjugated I think
the other tribes will give little, if any, trou-

DEATH OF JOHN DYSON.

Became Notorious for an Extensive Swindling Scheme.

dead in a miserably furnished houseboat on the Wabash river Hear Terre Haute Sunday. Dyson's cotton swindle in 1870 was perhaps the greatest swindle perpetrated up to that time in the west. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company

lost upward of \$200,000 by the work of this man, whose scheme was to secure bills of lading for consignments of cotton, requiring two duplicates and an original bill for each consignment, and then to sell the du-plicates, which had been doctored, to brokers on the cotton exchanges.

Mrs. Reckard Gets Ten Years. Mrs. Clementine M. Reckard, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of her husband, Azariah Reckard, in Baltimore city on January 20 last by shooting him in the head, was sentenced yesterday in the county court at Towson by Judge Burke to confinement in the Maryland penitentiary for ten years. The sentence is the highest provided by law for manslaughter.

to Convention City.

TRIP THROUGH CANADA ON PROGRAM

One Hundred and Forty Washingtonians in the Party.

LIST OF THE DELEGATES

Prospects of a "glorious Fourth" were

shead of the Christian Endeavor pilgrims

as their special train pulled out of the Baltimore and Ohio station this morning at a quarter before 8. One hundred and forty persons, Christian Endeavorers and their friends, composed the party, and four Pullman sleeping cars were filled to just about the limit of their capacity. The train will go straight through to Detroit by way of the Baltimore and Ohio to Philadelphia, the Lehigh Valley road as far as Niagara Falls and the Michigan Central from Niagara Falls to Detroit, the convention city. A ride of three hours from Washington brought the party to Philadelphia, where special lunches in individual boxes were furnished the travelers, to be eaten at their eisure. After a ride of an hour and a half over the Philadelphia and Reading from Philadelphia, the party reached South Betblehem, from which point the train runs over the famous Lehigh Valley route. At Mauch Chunk special trolley cars were in waiting to carry the party to the start-ing point of the Switchback railroad. The ride on the Switchback to the top of Mount Pisgah and return will prove a most pleas

Pisgan and return will prove a most pleasant diversion in the trip.

Resuming the journey, the party will have the pleasure of viewing the beautiful scenery of the Wyoming valley. A meal will be served at Wilkesbarre, and very soon after the party will turn in for a good right's sleep, arriving at Niagara Falls early in the morning. Breakfast will be served promptly at 7 o'clock at the International Hotel, and at 8 o'clock the party will take the train over the Michigan Cenwill take the train over the Michigan Cenwill take the train over the Michigan Central railroad, crossing the famous cantilever tridge, securing a fine view of the falls on one side and of the whirlpool rapids on the other. At the Canadian end of ids on the other. At the Canadian end of the bridge the customs house officers will be encountered, and if the baggage contains no "contraband articles" the party will probably fare well at their hands. At Falls View, on the Canadian side, the train will stop for five mirutes to allow the party to enjoy a view of the falls. Ride Through Canada.

The ride through Canada is by no means

devoid of interest, the rich farm lands and waving grain fields attracting attention on every side. St. Thomas will be reached before noon tomorrow, and probably at that station or at some station a little further along the train will be boarded by several members of the railroad

section of the Detroit reception committee.

The party will arrive at Windsor, just across the river from Detroit, about 1 o'clock, and from this point the train will be ferried across the river. Upon leaving the train at the station in Detroit the delegates will be met by members of the station. gates will be met by members of the sta-tion section of the reception committee, who will accompany them on special trol-ley cars, which will be awaiting them upon their arrival, to the Central Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Farmer and Bates streets, which will be the headquarters of the District delegates during the convention. From this point the delegates will be assigned to places of entertainment and escorted to them by members of the recepescorted to them by members of the reception committes.

After a rest for the balance of the after-

noon every one will be prepared to attend the opening session of the convention in one of the great tents in the evening. The meetings will be held in two of the great tents which were pitched upon the White Lot during the convention held here in 1896-tents "Endeavor" and "Williston." These tents have been beautifully decorated, and each has a stage seating 1,000 persons, including 500 members of the choir. Of Large Capacity.

The tents have a seating capacity for 10,000 people each. The usher system has been admirably perfected, and confusion will hardly be possible. Non-delegates will be admitted after certain hours. Headquarters, bicycle, information, press and ladies' tents are all ample and conveniently arranged. All space designed for restaur-ant and refreshment tents, &c., is occupied. Rapid street car service is expected to be a feature. The Woodward avenue line, running nearest to the grounds, will run

cars every twenty seconds. There will be one-minute service on the Third avenue lines and two-minute cars on other adja-Ample accommodations have been secured Ample accommodations have been secured for 40,000 delegates, and although the number of official delegates will probably be much less than that number, others who are attracted by the low rates of fare can also be provided for..

The convention will last from tomorrow are until Monday evening. The porty

evening until Monday evening. The party will leave Detroit on its return trip Tuesday morning, July 11, at 9:30 o'clock, on one of the steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company. A seven-hour day ride to Cleveland will be enjoyed, and after a brief time for sight-seeing in C'eveland, a Cleveland and Buffalo steamer will be taken for Buffalo at 8 o'clock. Supper on the boat and a pleasant night's sleep will be enjoyed by the delegates, and after breakfast at Buffalo in the morning the delegates will board the train for Niagara Falls, where the day will be spent. The party will reach home at 10:30 o'clock

Thursday evening, July 13.

At the station this morning there were quite as many stay-at-homes as delegates, and the party was given an enthusiastic send-off. Mr. S. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and Mr. Main of the Pullman company, were on hand to see that everything was satisfac-tory, while Mr. E. E. Patton, city passen-ger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, accompanied the party as far as Philadelphia. Each delegate was provided with a small silk American flag, and a streamer stretched on the outside of one of the cars informed the looker-on of the character and destination of the roat.

informed the looker on the destination of the party.

The arrangements for the trip were made by the transportation committee of the Christian Endeavor Union, consisting of the Christian Endeavor Un Messrs. Paul E. Sleman and Hermon C. Metcalf. The delegates were most enthus-iastic in the expressions of appreciation of the splendid management on the part of the committee. Every facility for a thor-oughly enjoyable trip has been provided, and the committee has worked early and late to bring about the present perfect state of the arrangements.

The Delegates. The following is a list of the delegates who were on the special train this morning:

Miss Florence Ball, Miss Sidney L. Cul-

verwell, Mrs. Samuel Culverwell, Miss Mary G. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Clara H. Burroughs, Miss Alice M. Fletcher, Miss Gertrude A. Davis, Miss Helena L. Johnson, Miss Jenny M. Davis, Percy S. Foster, Mrs. Percy S. Foster, Mrs. Percy S. Foster, Mrs. Ethel Foster, Norman P. Foster, Anson S. Taylor, Mrs. R. A. E. Taylor, Dr. F. A. Swartwout, Mrs. F. A. Swartwout, Miss Estelle Foster, Miss Emma Greenwell, Rev. J. W. Duffey, A. L. Dietrich, Mrs. A. L. Dietrich, Miss Alice M. Meynes, Miss Lillian O. Burroughs, Miss Carry E. Taylor, W. C. Davis, Chas. D. Finley, Miss Frankie E. Knibb, Miss Maud E. Ball, Herman W. Smith, Mrs. H. W. Smith, R. C. Newcomer, Miss Emma C. Henkel, Miss Anna A. Henkel, Rev. F. D. verwell, Mrs. Samuel Culverwell, Miss Mary Smith, R. C. Newcomer, Miss Minnie E. Gentner, A. J. Henry, Miss Emma C. Henkel, Miss Anna A. Henkel, Rev. F. D. Power and Mrs. Power, Miss Phebe E. Lanterman, Miss Irene Gibson, E. Lodge Hill, Dr. Eugene C. Rice, Mrs. Eugene C. Rice, Miss Anna A. Ran, Miss Minnie L. Doane, Miss Anna A. Ran, Miss Minnie L. Doane, Miss Anna A. Ran, Miss Ellza Logie, Miss Craigen, Miss Lillian Craigen, Miss Jennie E. Topley, Mrs. Ellzabeth V. Welch, Walter D. Groesbeck, Willie Selfriz, Mrs. W. D. Groesbeck, R. 'H. McComyn, Miss E. M. Mills, Miss Etta F. Johnston, George Ryneal, Jr., Miss Lizzie Muth, Miss Lila Muth, Miss Millie Philips, George H. Judd, Mrs. Geo. H. Judd, Mrs. James T. Metcalf, Miss Carrie Smith. Miss May A. Duguid, Mrs. C. Howgate, Mrs. M. F. Norwood, Miss Nellie B. Brown, Miss Elizabeth H. Buroughs, Miss Josephine Simpson, C. E. Braxton, Dr. M. S. Brown, Frank Byram, Mrs. F. Brown,

Ohristian Endeavorers on Their Way Soldenbergs "The dependable Store," 922-24-26-28 Seventh St. and 704-6 K Street.

A great laces and embys.

An exceptional line of cambric end Swiss em-brolderies, both edgings and in-se er t ings — in pretty open pat-terns that are so much in de-mand—worth Sc. and the a send and loc. a yard

e m b r oideries up to 6 inches wide-in an un-equaled line of open patternsworth 12%c. and 15c.-for 7½c. yd.

Swiss, cambric and n a i nseek embroideries, in showy patterns up to 9 inches wide-worth 18 cents-for 12½c. yd.

match of over 50 different patterns
-up to 4 inches wide - actually worth Sc. and 10c. yard-for 4%c. yd.

White goods selling that Plain white India linon, sheer and fineperfect qualities and full pieces 478c.

—well worth Sc. yard—for..... 478c.

All of our imported piques, in plain welt
and fancy effects—and in plain colors also
—choice of 6 different cords—soid up
to 29c. varid all All of our imported piques, in plain welt and fancy effects—and in plain colors also—choice of 6 different cords—sold up to 29c, yard all season—19c.

selling right along at 15c., 17c. and 19c.—splendid gredes — distinct 12 1/2 C.

40-inch Victoria lawn-of superior qual ity-clean and fresh-the best ever offered you at 15c. a yard - tomor- 11c. Notions for less than you've ever paid.

less China mattings, of

fine wearing quality-close-woven sort - sold

A limited quantity of 68-inch white organdie—as soft and sheer as was ever known—full width—39c. value everywhere—tomorrow for...... 19c.

small stockinet dress shields, 4c. pr., Kirby, Beard & Co. pins, 5c. box. black spool slik, 50 yds., for 1½c. feather-stitched braid, 2½c. Dexter's knitting cotton, 3c. ball, inch tape mersures, 1c. Sc. tape, 24-yd. pfeces, 5%c. Good quality pins, 1c. paper,

A clearance of mattings.

75 rolls of fine Japan-cse cotton warp mat-tings, in the seasons handsomest designs and celerings - regular 35c. grade - now marked ..... 18C. China mattings, strictly reversible - in patterns that are the hands

Price-bars down in domestics.

9-quarter beavy unbleached sheeting—the quality every bousewife knows so well—will go for one day, 101/2C. 42 by 36 hemstitched pillow cases—full of service and satisfaction—worth a great deal more—for.. 978C.

Yard-wide "Androsceggin" bleached mus-lin — you know it well — it's 534C. worth 8c. yd.—goes for....... 534C. Unexampled underwear offerings.

Muslin gowns, skirts, drawers, chemise and corset covers-16 styles of each to pick from-all handsomely trimmed with lace and embroid-cry-79c, val-49c.

with deep bem and tucks—full cut — neatly

Choice of a great line of muslin gowns, short skirts, drawers, chesaise and corset covers—all well trimmed with lace and embroidery — 59c.

values - 39c. Miss Kate S. White, G. William Reinmiller, Mrs. Frank A. Holdcraft, Mrs. E. A. George, Howard S. Omohundro, Miss Lu-enia F. McGroarty, Albert Larlylere, Car-rie Goss, Anna Ryman, Rev. Marian J. Kline, E. D. Grummond, Miss A. B. Detrick, William A. Greer Anna Corley, John R. Kline, E. D. Grummond, Miss A. B. Detrick, William A. Greer, Anna Corley, John R. Cox, Miss Dorothy A. Searle, Mrs. Ada M. McGowan, M. W. Baldwin, Miss Margaret G. Silvester, D. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. D. R. Whitcomb, Wm. Fletcher, Mrs. Wm. Fletcher, Mrs. Chas. Werner, Miss Maud E. Alton, Miss Edith D. Foeter Miss Ida Van Arsdale, T. P. Van

D. Foster, Miss Ida Van Arsdale, T. P. Van Miss Ida V. Tuverney, Mr. E. Frisby, Mr. Eugene Meads, Mr. J. Walter Edelin, Miss

F. E. Ashley, Mrs. A. J. Leorard, Mr. Geo. F. Muth, Miss Emlu W. Burton, Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

Extraordinary Conditions in the State -Too Busy for Politics. According to a special in the New York Tribune, the industrial prosperity which prevails throughout Nebraska today is developing an extraordinary situation. There has not been anything like it in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Added to the present prosperity is the prospect of even

better times in the fall. This is not alone contributed to by the exceedingly fine crop prospects, but by every branch of business industry. The labor market, too, was never so thoroughly cleaned up. So few unskilled laborers are unemployed that the railroads are forced to pick up all the tramp element they can find to ship out on their lines where repair work to snip out on their lines where tepan works is going on. So many of this element have been utilized this spring through Nebraska by the railroads that there is a noticeable scarcity of tramps through the state. Skilled labor is almost wholly employed.

In Omaha there are few idle men, and there with a real largely so from

those who are idle are largely so from choice. All lines of business have increased enormously over last year. The volume of the wholesale trade at Missouri river points has generally increased 50 per cent, while nearly all articles handled have largely in-

creased in price.

There never was a time when there was so much surplus money in the state, and the country banks have enormous deposits. The crop prospects indicate 300,000,000 bushels of corn and as much more in small grain. There are more than a million head of live cattle in the state, and as many more sheep and hogs. The feeding of this vast number of live stock with home-raised corn this fall will mark the climax of the year's prosperity. Political managers are beginning to spec-

ulate as to what effect all this will have on party lines. The prospects at present seem to be that the masses will ignore politics, so busily will they be engaged in making money. There is today the barest sugges-tion of political talk among the various county organizations of all parties, where ordinarily at this time there is an animated discussion. It looks as if Nebraska, ordi-narily the hotbed of politics, will this year be too busy to talk politics, and will barely have time to vote.

SAMOAN CHIEFS SHAKE HANDS. Mataafan and Malietean Factions Now on Good Terms.

Advices from Apia, Samoan Islands, June 28, via Auckland, yesterday, state that the Mataafan chiefs met the Malletoan chiefs June 27 on board the United States transport Badger, in the presence of the international commissioners, and shook hands and made peace.

A meeting has been arranged for Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa with the commissioners. Peace is thus finally assured between the chieftains and their followers, and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms, awaiting action by the powers.
In the meantime the government is vested

in the three consuls, two of whom can act in all cases where unanimity is not re-quired by the treaty. This arrangement is acceptable to all par-Dr. Wilhelm Solf is exercising his office

as president of the municipality of Apla, and the friction with him and with the naand the friction with him and was the natives is at an end.

The German protected cruiser Cormoran has arrived, and the Falke has gone to Sydney, N. S. W.

Three thousand five hundred rifles, not including those served to Malietoa Tanus party, have been returned to the warship.

Booker Washington Abroad. Booker T. Washington lectured yesterday in Essex Hall, London, on "The Negro Problem in America."

The chair was taken by Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, who introduced the lecturer. DANIEL C. FRENCH HONORED.

Elected to Membership in the Famous Academy of St. Luke's. From the Artist. It is no new thing for foreign rewards to be conferred upon American artists, but the election of Daniel Chester French to membership in the famous Academy of St. Luke's is particularly interesting, as he is the first American to receive this distinct

D. Foster, Miss Ida Van Arsdale, T. P. Van Arsdale, Evelyn G. Mutzebaugh, Elizabeth B. Bernhart, Miss Rose Lees Hardy, Miss Elizabeth Hummer, Andrew Wilson, Mrs. Andrew Wilson, Mrs. Elmer E. Eliott, Miss Anna E. Shott, Hoxsle Y. Smith, Emma Stelfox, Henry C. Workman, Mrs. H. C. Copenhaver, Louis E. Giles, Geo. Francis Williams, Paul E. Sleman, Martha M. Brewer, Mrs. Fannie R. Flemming, Clara P. Bateman, Mrs. O. P. Johnson, Louis M. Bartlett, Grant Leet, Miss Eva J. Flather, Miss Ida V. Tuverney, Mr. E. Frisby, Mr. tion of these a jealous regard has been always paid to the high standard of excellence worthy of an institution which counts among its past brethren such artists as Michael Angelo and Raphael.

> Mr. French was born in New England, and entered the Boston School of Fine Arts at eighteen. Subsequently he was for a short time a pupil of J. Q. A. Ward, and later spent three years in Florence, working under the guidance of Thomas Ball and Preston Powers. On his return to America his ability was speedily recog-nized. His "Angel of Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor" established his rep-utation both at home and abroad. It was followed by the "Minute Man" at Concord, the group of "Gallaudet and His First Deaf Mute Pupil," and his John Boyle O'Reilly monument, representing Patriotism, Erin and Poetry. Several important commis-sions were awarded him at the world's fair, notably the "Statue of the Republic" and the "Quadriga" over the water gate of the peristyle. In the latter Mr. E. C. Potter collaborated with him, as he also did in some others of the groups involving ani-mals. They have recently worked togeth-er again upon the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, just unveiled at Philadelphia, and are still doing so in the case of the "Washington" which is destined for the city of Paris. Another very important work which is engaging Mr. French's at-tention is the designing of the bronze doors for the library at Boston, in which city his admirable statue of Rufus Choate has recently been erected. His work, sometimes, strong, always serious, dignified and gracious, has brought him at middle life to a position very near the top among American sculptors. He is, moreover, lovable as a man, and a host of friends are glad of the honor paid him. Through him honor has been done to American art, of which his work is so completely represent-

> > Mayor Admitted Charge.

The special city council committee appointed by Acting Mayor Mitchell to in vestigate charges against Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta, which were made by Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, made a report last evening to the effect that its labors were lightened by Mayor Woodward's frank acknowledgment made to the committee and his promise to make amends.

Dr. Broughton made charges before the council, alleging unseemly conduct on the part of the mayor during a trip to Washngton, and charging him with intoxica

As soon as the report was read Councilman Maddox asked for the resignation of the mayor, his exciting speech being sec-onded by Councilman Thomson. A motion to file the report was made and carried. A motion to recommit the original resolution was lost. This, it is believed, ends the incident.

Sale Must Stand.

Justice Stover, in the New York supreme court, yesterday handed down a decision sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendants in an action by Joseph Moss, a ondholder in the South Carolina Railway Company, on behalf of himself and a number of other bondholders against Peter Geddes, representing the majority of the bondholders of the company, for practically setting aside of the sale in foreclosure of

setting aside of the sale in foreclosure of the road to the defendants.

The piaintiff alleged that by means of their wealth and influence, the members of the majority bondholders committee purchased the road for \$1.000,000, a price alleged to be altogether inadequate.

Justice Stover found the allegations were not sustained, and that the plaintiff, having slept on his rights since 1804, had no ground for action.

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RAIDON WASHINGTON

At dawn of the 13th of July McCook reports that none of the confederates could be seen. Going forward in person, he found a few stragglers; also a hospital at Sligo, containing about seventy confederates, who were too seriously wounded to be moved. Not less than 200 prisoners were taken, he states, and although he was unable to accurately give the number of confederates killed and wounded, he thinks they were no less than the loss on

Thanks to Wright and Meigs.

"It was believed the valley could then be effectually freed from the presence of the enemy, and it was hoped that, by threatening Washington and Baltimore, General Grant would be compelled either to weaken himself so much for their protection as to afford us an opportunity to attack him, or that he might be induced to attack us. Af-ter the retreat of General Hunter toward western Virginia his pursuit by General Early was attended with great difficulty, owing to the obstacles in the way of sup-plying our troops. At the same time, the presence of General Hunter's forces in the Kanawha valley endangered important in-terests in southwestern Virginia. It was shought the readlest way to draw him from that region would be to push down the val-ley and enter Maryland, and at the same time it was hoped that the other advan-tages of such an anyasion before alluded to

SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION.

General Corbin being also a guest.

Speaking of his conference with the

'Really, there was nothing significant or

he will prosecute the Philippine war to a successful conclusion. "The President is fully determined," con-

ence to the rumors that he might take a place in the cabinet.

"I may say as to that," replied the general, decisively, "that not the faintest suggestion has ever been made to or by me upon the subject by the President. There is absolutely no foundation for the stery".

ing to his Los Angeles home.

According to Gen. Otis, the rainy season in the archipelago does not end until the 1st of December. He said he could not understand how the impression got abroad that the rainy season ended about the 1st of October insemuch as statistics show

the ground was so marshy the men did not think they would live to get away from there. But it cleared up and the conditions improved rapidly. It is surprising how quickly the ground dries and the roads harden when the dry season sets in.

"Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, in my opinion, should have at least 50,000 men. That would enable him to strike a quick, decisive blow and maintain peace after the insurrection was suppressed. It would be more humane, more economical and result in less

"The troops now in the Philippines can whip all the rehels there, but they cannot retain the advantages, they gain."

John Dyson, one of the most notorious confidence men in the country, was found